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## THE ARGUMENT IN RIDDICK CASE

Saunders and Haskins Speak on Either Side.

DIVINE COMMISSION.

Mr. Saunders Declares, Was an After-Thought of Preacher.

A JEALOUS DISPOSITION.

Four More Attorneys Have to Speak, But It is Not Thought Any of Them Will Make Long Speeches-Col, Haskins Declared That to Convict Riddick Now Would be Judicial Murder.

(Staff Correspondence.)
LAWRENCEVILLE, VA., June 7.-Special.-The case of Rev. Roane Riddick muy reach the jury to-morrow night. There are four lawyers yet to make speeches, but only Messrs. Davis and Buford will talk at any length. Speaker Saunders and Col. Haskins delivered their arguments to-day. The court will convene at 8 o'clock in the morning. The Commonwealth having won as to practically every instruction it offered, Mr. Saunders had much in his favor when he opened for the prosecution.

He more than sustained his reputation as a jury lawyer. He discarded the style he assumed when he engaged in debates in the House of Delegates, and apparently addressed himself solely to the jury. His

addressed himself solely to the jury. His style was easy and conversational.

IN A NUT-SHELL.

To sum up what he said it might be expressed in these words: It is difficult to conceive of how a sane mind could adjudge Riddick insane when he has been successful as a student, has made an able preacher, a faithful pastor, discharged all his duties to society, and had exhibited no evidences of a diseased mind worthy to be considered, except a few trivialities when he was a school boy.

Mr. Saunders made a strong point for the fact that nothing was heard about the divine commission to kill until after the deed was committed, and even then Riddick did not set up this plea, but said he wanted to talk with his wife to ascertain whether or not he had misunderstood

tain whether or not he had misunderstood

In Mr. Saunders' judgment this was under a delusion.
RIDDICK NOT INSANE.

In brief, Mr. Saunders contended that Riddler was a man of sound mind when he shot Dr. Temple. He was of a jealous disposition, and really believed his wife had been insulted. He went out to average the wrong he thought had been done her, and the divine commission plea was an after. the divine commission plea was an after-

el Haskins did not make a lengthy Colonel Haskins did not make a lengthy speech. He laid great stress upon the testimony of the experts, and declared with much emphasis that to impose the death penalty upon Riddlek would be a judicial murder. The Colonel contended ably and with much force that the evidence proved beyond a shadow of doubt that Riddlek was insane. was insane.
DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The court convened at 9 o'clock for the ninth day's trial of Rev. Roane Riddick, charged with the murder of Dr. Temple. sented an instruction regarding emotional insanity. This was modeled after the in-structions that the Federal Court gave in the celebrated trial of General Dan Sickles

the celebrated trial of General Dan Sickles, who killed Key, in Washington, shortly before the Civil War. Mr. Davis briefly advocated the applica-tion of the doctrine as announced in that instruction to the case now on trial,
Mr. Saunders vigorously opposed the
motion. He contended that this doctrine

has never been recognized in Virginia, where the only forms of insanity recognized are such as result from diseases of Mr. Buford characterized the instruction

asked for as vicious in principle and to adopt it would be to nullify the whole law of Virginia bearing upon insanity

The discussion was closed by Mr. Poage, who argued that there was ample authority for what the defense was contending for. The court held that the instructions already given fully covered the point in question, and he denied the motion of the

defense and an exception was noted.

THE ARGUMENT.

The jury and prisoner were brought into the court-room at 10:20 o'clock and Judge Turnbull read the lengthy instructions.
It was 10:45 o'clock when Hon. E. W. Saunders rose to address the jury on behalf of the Commonwealth. As usual he was cool, deliberate and logical in his argument. The court-room had by this argument. The court-room had by this time filled up until every seat was occupied. Men stood outside the doors and some tried to hear the remarks of the distinguished Speaker of the House of Delegates from positions they occupied under the shade trees in the yard. The couri-room is in the second story of the building and these on the ground building and those on the ground coun-not distinguish very much what Mr. Saunders said, for he talked directly to the jury in a semi-conversational style. He brushed aside all preliminaries, made no explanation of his appearing as spe-cial attorney of the prosecution as most lawyers similarly situated do, but he dived into a review of evidence. The Rev. Mr. Riddick did not appear to

pay any attention to the argument. Whether or not he could hear Mr. Saunne only knows. His brother, Mr. Riddick, sat he his his

is Riddick, sat by his side. DIFFICULT PROPOSITION. proposition difficult to find its entrance into the minds of an intelligent jury that the prisoner could have served faithful-ly and efficiently his various congregations for years, preached scriptural ser-mons, attended to his duties as pastor and then suddenly lose all control of him-self and kill a man who had done him no

Mr. Saunders first took up the question of loss of memory as an evidence of in-sanity. He went over the evidence and contended that all that had been proven wanothing more than would occur in the life of any other sane man. The various trivialities as to Mr. Riddick's losing his way in a country strange to him, of his delay in reaching his churches on two or delay in reaching ins charters of two of three occasions, and a few other evidences of absent-mindedness, all these things, occurring some years ago, Mr. Saunders ergued, were not worthy to be considered in deciding the question of sanity or insanity of the accused. If these things resulted from a diseased mind, a personwould naturally expect evidences of their | mechanics.

growth and multiplication, yet the tes-timony did not show this to be true. Mr. Saunders attached no importance to what Riddick said to Col. Tillman about punishing a man who would insult a lady under his charge. A man did not ceases to be a man when he became a preacher. Probably thousands of other ministers had, in a social way, discussed with members of their churches, questions similar to this. The speaker laid great stress upon the fact that nothing was heard about the Divine commission to kill until after the crime had been com-

RIDICULED THE IDEA.

He ridiculed the idea that any one of God's agents believing he was executing the will of the Father, would have, coming from the scene of the performance of luty, asked his neighbors to suspend

Mr. Saunders took up the question of the motive. He referred to Riddick's sensitive and suspicious nature, and told the jury that he had come to the most amportant feature of the case. The jury should be fully convinced of the evidence that Riddick received from his wife infor-mation-by misapprehension, perhaps-that Dr. Temple had made an improper that Dr. Temple had made an improper examination of her. All the testimony tended to confirm this view of the case. It appeared very much as if the prisoner was inflamed by human passion, and not impelled by a divine commission to shoot

Dr. Temple.

It was absurd to believe that one who was deluded into the belief that he was doing God's will would ask to be taken to his wife, in order that he might satisfy his own mind. The speaker con-tended that it was fully proved that Mrs. Riddick did tell her husband that he had misunderstood her, and had done wrong in his attack upon Dr. Temple. FOR A FROLIC.

Mr. Saunders impressed upon the jury that Riddick had said that Dr. Temple, when he came to examine his wife, remarked that it was a fine night for a frolic, and that when he went to kill the Doctor he told him it was a fine morning for a frolic.

Biddick being deaf, his wife must have

Riddick being deaf, his wife must have Riddick being dear, his wife host safe told him what the physician had said. The speaker argued from this and kindred circumstances that there was a sane motive for a sane act, and Dr. Taylor had said if the human motive could be

shown he would not believe man in the hypothetical case insane.

Mr. Saunders challenged any one to show him from the evidence any delusion that Riddick labored under since he came that Haddek labored under since he came to Brunswick county prior to the tragedy in question. He argued that the jury could not regard the accused as insane because, as a youth nearly twenty years ago, he talked about killing himself, when there was no evidence that he had since that time hinted at suicide. Mr. Saunders contended that it was ab-

surd to argue that because Riddick doubt-ed that he had been called by God to preach the gospel, and that he complained of prayers of good old ladies for him to become a preacher, he was insane, nor was the prisoner's changes of belief in certain religious doctrines deserving of any con-sideration in deciding the sanity or insan-

DANGEROUS DOCTRINE The speaker argued that it was a dan zerous doctrine to set up that Riddick could be a successful student, an able preacher, a faithful pastor, discharging all his duties to his Church and to soall his diffuse to his Church and to so-ciety and never display any signs of an unbalanced mind while residing in Bruns-wick county, and yet, be held irresponsible when he goes out and kills a human being. He held that the testimony of some forty He held that the testimony of some forty or fifty of Riddick's old neighbors, who had ample opportunities for observing, should weigh more with the jury than

the testimony of experts,
Mr. Saunders had not concluded, when
the recess was taken for dinner.
Mr. Saunders occupied about an hour
after dinner. He closed his address with

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

#### A FINE BODY OF MEN INSPECTED

Work of the Police Benevolent Association of Richmond-A Benefit Entertainment to be Given.

Richmond's entire police force turned out yesterday afternoon at the various station houses and were inspected, after which they marched in bodies to the City Hall, where they were reviewed by Chief B. F. Howard The officers then marched to th Howard. The officers then marched to the Hustings Court, where they heard addresses by Mr. L. Z. Morris and Mr. James N. Boyd in behalf of the Police Benevolent Association of Richmond. Chief Howard presided over the meeting. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of discussing an amendment to the by-laws of the Benevolent Associations of the purpose of discussing an amendment to the by-laws of the Benevolent Associations of the Benevolent Association and the Benevolent Association an tion and hearing addresses from those who

Mr. L. Z. Morris, president of the Chamber of Commerce, was the first spaker. He congratulated the officers upon their splendid appearance, saying that he felt a great pride in Richmond's police depart-ment. In speaking of the work of the Benevolent Association he said: "I can conceive no greater duty than to assist a fellow officer when he has been had low by sickness." Mr. Morris said that the Association has \$5,500 to its credit, about Association has show to its ceast, as \$1,400 of which was contributed. He urged the adoption of the amendment to increase the monthly assessment from 50 cents

James N. Boyd was the next speaker, and he paid a high tribute to the valor and daring of the men on the police force. He thanked them for electing him one of the directors of the Benevolent As-sociation. He mentioned the fact that there are many now on the force who were policemen during the Chahoon riot. His remarks were well received and loudly ap-

plauded. Hon, D. C. Richardson also made a few remarks before the officers.

The amendment to increase the monthly assessment was adopted by a unanimous

Chief Howard then informed his men that Mr. Jake Wells, of the Bijou Thea-tre, had offered to give a benefit entertain-ment for the purpose of helping the Police Benevolent Association of Richmond, and urged every one of his men to do all they could towards making the affair a success.

#### LIGHTNING KILLED FOUR.

Fourteen Others Were Severely

Shocked and Injured. JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 7 .- Tom Jenkins, Peter York, Harry Davis and Peter Wiggins, all colored, employes of the Merrili-Stevens Engineering Company, were killed by lightning this afternoon while at work under the steamer Commodore Barney, hauled out of the ways at South Jacksonville. Fourteen other men were shocked, some of them seri-

the hull. Of the injured, four are white

#### MRS. TURNER'S **DECLARATION**

Killed Her Husband.

SCENE OF THE MURDER | FIGHT TO THE LAST. | PATRIOTISM RAMPANT

Two Kinds of Tracks in the Snow.

POINTED AND ROUND TOES.

The Same Foot-Prints Seen Near the Randolph Farm That Were Discovered Near the Scene of the Killing - The Jury Was Sent Out While Question Was Asked.

ISLE OF WIGHT C. H., VA., June 7 .-Special.-The Gilligan trial got on fast to-day. The testimony of five witnesses was taken. A diagram of deceased's prem ises was introduced, the details of the finding of Mr. Turner's body were told

and his clothes were exhibited in court. Several witnesses related about tracks in the snow. There was some rather warm argument between the lawyers. Many exceptions were noted.

exceptions were noted.

Gilligan was brought into court shortly after 10 o'clock. He had rested well and is eating more than has been his custom. Jaflor Reynolds gives him as good fare as the hotel guests have. He sends the prisoner much more than he can consume.

Miss Turner and her mother arrived early. The crowd to-day came nearer getting a view of the younger woman's face than on any previous occasion. She only had on one voil, and that was not very heavy. Sometimes she wears several face coverings. She probably thought she would soon be put on the stand. She and her soon be put on the stand. She and her mother went to the seclusion of their cooms.

THE JURY. The jury was polled at 10:32, and a few

The jury was polled at 19:32, and a few minutes later the witnesses were called. An understanding was reached by which every witness except the one testifying should be excluded from the court-room, but should remain in hearing.

Colonel Baker said he noticed one of the telegraps reading a personner. He 3:34

Colonel Baker said he noticed one of the talesmen reading a newspaper. He did not think it proper.

Colonel Boykin did not resist the request, and suggested that the court call the juror's attention to the matter. He did not think it just the thing for jurors to read accounts of the trial, and said most all papers printed the trial.

The Court agreed with Colonel Boykin: An attenty for the defense suplemented

An attorney for the defense suplemented the statement by acquiescence and said all the live papers had the trial. They did not have time to inspect the tales-

did not have time to inspect the talesmen's reading matter.

The first witness was E. W. Smith, for the Commonwealth. He said he was forty-one years old, a civil engineer of Norfolk, and a nephew of Mrs. Turner. Witness was at the Turner home the atterneon of the killing Wednesday, and went to Norfolk that night. A message came to him, telling him about it, and he returned Thursday night. he returned Thursday night.

he returned Thursday night.

A DIAGRAM.

The witness made a diagram of the premises Friday. It was introduced as evidence, and a blue print was in court for the use of lawyers. The diagram showed the relative location of buildings at the Turner home, the number of rooms, &c. The witness had noticed two kinds of foot-prints, some with round-toed-shoes and some sharp-toed. He noticed a small spot on a fence that looked like blood. He saw the dead body of Mr. Turner. He saw the dead body of Mr. Turner, but made no examination. There were foot-prints inside and outside the front gate. Part of the way there was only

one line of footprints.

It was brought out that snow was on the ground, but as some time clapsed be-fore the examination was made it had been mashed down considerably. There was a slight difference in the length of shoe prints. On re-direct examination witness said he made rough notes on his own account, but the diagram at the Commonwealth attorney's request. The witness was excused to attend to business in Norfolk.

in Norfolk.

THE DEATH SCENE.

Frank Angus Turner, 31 years old, was introduced. He was originally named Clark, but he lived with R. R. Turner and the collect Research of the collect Research. changed his name. He called Beverly Turner uncle.

was at home December 27th. Sim Jones, a negro employee, told witness be-tween 8 and 9 o'clock that Mr. Beverly tween 8 and 9 o'clock that Mr. Beverly Turner had shot himself. The witness hurried to Uncle Beverly's home, about one fourth of a mile away. Witness heard loud screaming when he got near. He looked over the fence and saw Beverly Turner's body. He was dead. Mrs. Turner was screaming and Isabel crying. He told Isabel not to cry.

Isabel said she knew who killed her father.

father.
Mrs. Turner asked witness if he could find a weapon. Witness said he could not. Witness made no examination of the body. Did not think he had a right to do so. Isabel had a lamp out there.

The dead body was lying at the fourth

ost from the stable. The head was be-tween a plank and post. The face was turned away from the lence. He was sure one leg was drawn up, perhaps both. The two ladies and witness were all the

people present.
Soon witness found Davy Cotton nearby. Other persons who came to the death in the order named were George Warren, W. E. Howle and Tom Turner, Witness noticed a scratch on the dead man's face.

TRACKS IN THE SNOW.

Mr. Dick Turner being in Washington.

Some tracks were followed.

Miss Isabel found other tracks. The witness was handed the map. He explained the positions to-lawyers and jurors. It was about sixty feet from the beginning of the first tracks he saw from where the

body was lying.

Witness identified a light-colored mackintosh coat worn by deceased. It was stringed about the neck. He identified an under-coat. The clothes were not new. the was not quite sure about a light-colored soft slouch hat, but thought Mr. Turner wore it. Witness had seen the deceased stripped to the waist and was sure about the coats. The clothes produced in court were: Mackintosh, over-coat, black men were shocked, some of them seriously.

The bolt struck a large chain that is used to haul on the steamer, and ran down to the men who were at work on the bolt. Of the bolt struck form can white.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

# NO SURRENDER. SAYS OOM PAUL

the End Not Yet.

Kruger Much Pleased With the Work of Steyn and Dewet.

THE CAPITAL IN A CAR.

The Government is Still Effective, Though the Country is Invaded. Dutch President Denies He Will Leave the Transvaal and Expects to Go Back

LONDON, June 8-3 A. M .- The executive offices of the Transvaal Government

tive offices of the Transvaal Government are now in a railway car which is shunted on a switch at Machadorph Station. President Kruger caused the interior of the coach to be reconstructed some time ago with a view to contingencies that have now arrived.

A correspondent of the Dally Express, who went from Lorenzo Marques to see President Kruger, was received yesterday. The President sat smoking a long pipe. He looked worried, but his bearing was quiet and determined. He did not make the least objection to being interviewed. interviewed.

interviewed.

THE WAR NOT ENDED.

The correspondent was equipped for the interview by cables from London.

"Yes," said President Kruger, "It is

"Yes," said President Kruger, "It is quite true that the British have occupied Pretoria. This, however, does not end the war. The burghers are fully determined to fight to the last. They will never surrender so long as five hundred armed men remain in the country. I feel deeply encouraged by the fine work of Steyn and Dewet are doing in the Free State."

The correspondent suggested that the war was over, inasmuch as the capital

war was over, inasmuch as the capital had been taken.

"The capital—" exclaimed Kruger, with energy, "What is a capital. It does not consist of any particular collection of bricks and mortar. The capital of the republic, the seat of government, is here in this car. There is no magic about any special site. Our country is invaded, it is true; but it is not conquered. The government is still effective." ment is still effective."

NO PRISONER.

Referring to the reasons why he left

Pretoria, Mr. Kruger said:

"I was not foolish enough to be taken prisoner, I provided this means of loco-motion precisely for the same reason as

our burghers supply themselves with horses when they take the field.

"It is necessary that I should be able to move quickly from place to place. That is all, Bye and bye this car will take me back to Pretoria. For the present it enables me to keep away from Pre-toria, where I could be of no service, and where I should only play into the hands

of the enemy."
"They say, Mr. Kruger," remarked the They say, Mr. Ruger, 'emiliary decorrespondent, "that you have brought with you gold to the value of £2,000,000."
"It is not true," replied the President. "Whatever monetary resources I may have with me are simply those which we require for State purposes. At the same time I am not going to tell you where our treasure is. Let Lord Roberts find it if he can."

WILL NOT LEAVE. "They also say in England that you con-template taking refuge on a Dutch manof-war at Lorenzo Marque "That again is a lie," retorted the Presi-

"I know of no Dutch war vessel. I am not contemplating taking refuge anywhere. I shall not leave my country. There will be no need for me to do anything of the kind." The correspondent, continuing, said;

The correspondent, continuing, said:
"There is much surprise at your having
left Mrs. Kruger behind."
"But why?" asked Mr. Kruger. Mrs.
Kruger is quite safe in Pretoria. Sac
would only be put to personal inconvenence here. All communication between is is stopped, of course, but she wil wait my return with calmness and cour-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

#### VIRGINIA WIPED OUT BY FLAMES

Business Portion of the Town in Ashes and Only a Few Buildings Remain-

DULUTH, MINN., June 7.-The entire ousiness portion and most of the residence n the town of Virginia, on the Masaba

Iron Range, was wiped out of existence to-day by fire. In one hour's time fully one hundred and twenty-live buildings were reduced to ashes. Telegraphic communication was cut off soon after the first news of the fire came, and was not re-

news of the fire came, and was not resumed till this evening.

The flames broke out at the Moon and Kerr mine, on the shore of Silver Lake, southwest of the town. The plant consists of a number of large buildings beside the mill, and it was among these that the fire started. The main business section of the city is about five blocks from the mill, and over this intervening territory the flames spread, carried directly to the business buildings by a high wind.

Within one hour the fire destroyed everything between the mill and the railway

between the mill and the railway station, eight blocks away. The path of the flames was as clean cut as that of a cyclone and indicated the great force of

the wind.

O. D. Kennedy's bank, situated in a two-story frame building, was in ruins ten minutes after the flames reached it. The territory over which the fire travelled overed about twelve blocks, about nine of which were thickly built up. The school-house and most of the churches were untouched.

were untouched.

The loss is estimated at \$500,000. The insurance is believed to be not over \$125,-

The water plant of the city was directly in the path of the flames. So far as known, no lives were lost. The people are in urgent need of relief. There is little food in the town and women and children bill, formally reported another disagree-are without places to sleep or any cover-

## FIRST SESSION CONGRESS ENDED

Told Witness That Nick Boer President Declares Both Houses Adjourned Yesterday Afternoon.

Party Passion and Personal Rancor Give Way to Good Fellowship.

MOST PICTURESQUE SESSION.

The Last Day Was, for the Senate, Out of Waiting - President McKinley Affixes His Signature to Various Measures, Including the Naval Appropriation Bill. The Closing Hours,

WASHINGTON, June 7 .- In marked contrast with the exciting incidents attending the bitter struggles of the closing hours of the session, Speaker Henderson laid down his gavel at 5 o'clock this evening at the conclusion of one of the most picturesque sessions which has ever occurred in the hall of representatives. Party passion and personal rancor, which have brought the House to the brink of actual riot several times during the last forty-eight hours, gave way in the closing half hour to good fellowship, which found vent in a patriotic outburst that stirred the crowded galleries to the highest pitch of enthusiasm

fellowship, which found vent in a partriotic outburst that stirred the crowded galleries to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

During the brief recess, taken within thirty minutes of the time fixed for the final adjournment to give the President an opportunity to affix his signature to the bills that were being rushed to him for approval, a group of members, led by Messrs. Mercer of Nebraska, Bail of Texas, Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, and Tawney of Minnesota, congregated in the arena to the left of the Speaker's rostrum and began singing patriotic airs. The galleries were banked to the doors.

INSPIRING SCENES.

"Columbia, Gem of the Ocean"; "Auld Lang Syne"; "The Red, White and Blue," successively rang out. As the singing proceeded members Joined the group until without regard to age or party the entire membership of the House Joined in the chorus. The spectators in the galleries applauded each song until the strains of "Dixis" filled the hall, then their unbounded enthusiasm broke out in wild cheers. But the enthusiasm "Dixis" evoked was not to be compared with the remarkable demonstration which followed when in a clear, ringing tenor Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, started the national anthem with its inspiring words, "Through the Dawn's Early Light." In an instant every man, woman and child in the galleries were on their feet Joining in the singing. The mighty chorus from the thousands of throats reverberated through the hall, making the pulses leap and the blood tingle. It was a magnificent and soul-Inspiring spectacle. The ladies kept time to the rhyme of the music with their handkerchiefs and the men beat the measure with their hands. The Speaker paused as he entered the hall and raised his voice also.

SONG OF THE ANGELS.

SONG OF THE ANGELS.

SONG OF THB ANGELS.

The excitement produced by the scene overcame a white-haired old man in one of the public galleries, and when the song ceased he jumped up on his seat and shouted: "That is the song of the angles in Heaven." He was plainly no crank, but as he showed a disposition to harangue the House he was quickly ejected.

After Speaker Henderson had made a graceful farewell speech, thanking the members for their courtesy, and declaring the House adjourned, the members testified to his popularity by singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and the reporters in the newspaper gallery celebrated their emancipation from lery celebrated their emancipation from their ardorous duties by singler the

'Doxology."
WORK OF THE HOUSE. WORK OF THE HOUSE.

The first work of the House to-day was a reversal of its action last night in turning down the conferces on the naval bill for yielding on the item relating to ocean surveys. Over night the sentiment of the House underwent a complete change, and to-day the members voted by a large majority to acept outright the Senata amendment which goes much fur-Senate amendment which goes much fur-ther than the compromise which the conferees offered last night. The new con-feeres, led by Mr. Canzon, who had brought in a compromise which they considered more satisfactory, were igno-miniously pushed aside. It is a distinct victory for the old conferees, Messrs. Foss, of Illinois; Dayton, of West Vir-ginia, and Cummings, of New York. The other feature of the closing day was the course of Mr. Lentz, of Onio, in blocking unanimous consent. For three days he has objected to bills beause the majority would not allow the cause the majority would not allow the testimony in the Couer D'Alene investigation to be printed, and he maintained his position to the end. His action caused many heartaches. He only relented when bills, behind which lurked possible were the the coming camazing were votes in the coming campaign, were brought up. On such occasions he grace fully side-stepped and alowed them to go When the House reconvened at 10 o'clock

this morning it was still Tuesday under the executive fiction. As the conferees on the naval bill were not ready to report, the House adjourned until 12 o'clock when the legislative day of Thursday be-

gan.

After some amusing pleasantries between Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Sulzer, a bill was passed to amend the car coupler law, so as to require railways to report monthly under oath to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, all accidents to their employes and to make reports as to all collisions between trains, also a bill to authorize the payment of travel pay to enisted men in the army.

entry, and as a result got into a warm tilt with the Ohioan, who promptly interposed an objection

HAY AND LENTZ CONTEST. Mr. Hay displayed considerable temper and was proceeding to criticise Mr. Lentz's course in pers'sting in his atti-tude, when the latter objected to his statement. I will not receive a lecture from the

gentleman from Virginia," he announced, "until the Republicans agree to the printing of the Couer D'Alene tstimony, I hall object to all this class of legisla-A few moments afterward, Mr. Cannon on behalf of the conferees on the nava

recede and concur in the Senate amende careless, happy youth,

ment, with an amendment which struck out the word "hydrographic," and pro-vided for ocean surveys, including the waters of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Phil-

waters of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines, except the coast thereof.

Mr. Cannon said the proposed amendment was in harmony with the instructions given by the House a week ago, not to agree to any surveys for the coasts of the great lakes, the seaboards or the islands of our new possessions. This amendment would confine the naval surveys to the deep waters of the ocean.

Mr. Dayton of West Virginia, who was

the deep waters of the ocean.

Mr. Dayton, of West Virginia, who was one of the superseded conferees, moved to recede to concur in the Senate amendment in order to bring the question squarely before the House. This motion took precedence over that of Mr. Cannon.

MOODY AFOLOGIZES.

Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts, who last night charged the conferees with betraying their trust, apologized for his words amid applause. Mr. Cummings, of New York, one of the conferees, said the apology "was justly due and handsomely done." He contrasted the result of the old conferees work with that of the new conferees work with that of the new con-He contrasted the result of the old conferces' work with that of the new conferces, whom he said had offered a new proposition, which practically violated the House's instructions, while technically observing them. He somewhat startied the House by referring to a "junketing trip," which Mr. Cannon had taken as the guest of the "Coast Survey," and then proceeded to pay his respects to the chairman of the Appropriations Commithairman of the Appropriations Commit-

Mr. Cummings wields a keen blade, and the House enjoyed his dextrous thrusts. He pictured Mr. Canron, the chairman of the great Appropriations Committee, as a tion lashing his sides and roaring while the crowd of jackals followed as they smelt fresh meat. Then he described how the House, following blindly the lion's leadership, had done everything it could to degrade the conferees, despite their ap-

peals that they were powerless.

AGAINST A STONE WALL

"I told you," said he, with great vehemence, "that-we were up against a stone wall, but you turned us down, and turn-ed the controversy over to the Appropriations Committee to settle, and they went up against the same stone wall, with the result that they are back here crawling before this House with another proposition." With sarcasm and vigor, Mr. Cumming said: "You have been misnamed; you are no cannon, you are a toy musket."

This shot convulsed the House and It. riations Committee to settle, and they

This shot convulsed the House, and it vas several minutes before order was restored. Mr. Foss also spoke, and Mr. Shafroth, also one of the conferees, said that if the Cannon amendment were adopted, the surveys of the navy would be confined to the ocean. No surveys of our coasts or harbors could be made under its direction.

Mr. Dayton's motion to recede and con-

ur is the Senate amendment, was car ried on a rising vote-77 to 71. Mr. Cannon demanded the year and nays, which were ordered. The motion prevailed—lis to 96.
Great demonstrations ensued.
After this defeat Mr. Cannon turned the

After this defeat Mr. Cannon turned the management of the other item still in dispute between the two Houses over to Mr. Dayton. This related to the course of the naval cadets at Annapolis. Mr. Dayton moved that the House receic and you cur in the Senate amendment, continuing the six years' course for cadets, but providing that a cadet at Annapolis from each congressional district should be appointed every four years. The motion was agreed to. agreed to.
HOUSE CONCURS.
in the tw

This concurrence in the two Senate amendments to the naval bill closed the controversy over this bill. Then followed a scene of indescribable confusion. A numa scene of inescribate contains. Analogor of conference reports on private pension bills were put through with great rapidity, while the engressing clerks rushed back and forth in their efforts to get belated bills to the President before the

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

#### MISSTURNERTELLS OF THOSE LETTERS

Says That She Hoped to Elevate the Prisoner, But Failed to Realize Her Desire.

SUFFOLK, VA., June 7-Special. Miss Isabel Turner, whose face has not yet been seen by the curious because of her veil and strict seciusion, was interviewed this afternoon. She answered all the questions she thought proper and politely declined to give a direct reply to others. She said: "I was twenty years old on the night the great sorrow came into my life. I expected to graduate this month at Hollins' Institute. I have not been to church and have not appeared anywhere in public since my father's death. I frequently ride over to see the family of Cousin Will (Dr.) Turner, three miles away. I ride horseback every day when at home. I am an enthusiastic horsewoman."

"Do you mind going on the witness I don't mind answering their questions. "I don't mind answering their questions. As far as my testimony goes, I don't mind relating it. I naturally dislike to appear in so public an attitude."

"Why did you see Gilligan?"

FORBIDDEN TO SEE HIM.

"My mother would not let me go with oys who were my social equals. She boys who were my social equals. She did not think it good for girls to see boys. I saw Mr. Gilligan because he worked for father." "How long since you wrote letters to

"I have written none in about two years. Most of them were written when at school. How many letters have you written to him?"

"Including notes, about twenty-five or

thirty. I have known him since I was a little child, as far back as I can remem-"Did you go to school with Gilligan?" "No, I always had private teachers. He never visited me as an equal. I have never seen him since his incarceration."

What was your object in writing to him? "One of my chief desires was that he might elevate himself. I believed he was bright enough to make something of him-

Miss Turner said she expected to take off her veil when on the stand. She has been wearing two veils at court, one very heavy. She has not shown her face outside the hotel. She says no picture of herself has been printed, and none will be by her consent. Mis Turner is very pretty, and has a superb figure, pink and white complexion, rather prominent nose, lovely nack, full eyebrows, light, wavy hair, and smiling blue eyes. She is 5 feet 8 inches, and weighs 145 pounds.

She was clad in a neatly-fitting gown of black. She wore a gold watch, with a black guard, and a plain gold band adorned the third finger of her right hand.

# NAVAL OFFICERS

Instructions Given as to Chinese Troubles

GET THE!R ORDERS

FEAR IS FELT.

The Situation Has Grown No Worse During Past Twenty-Four Hours.

'M'KINLEY'S OPPORTUNITY."

Sixteen Hundred International Troops Now on Duty on Chinese Soil and the Powers are Taking Matters in Their Own Hands. European Residents are . Escaping the Coast,

LONDON, June 8.-The situation in China, as measured by abundant unofficial telegrams, continues full of interesting possibilities, but apparently it has not grown worse during the last twenty-four hours, although the favorative adjectives of London and continental commenters are

"perilous," "grave," and "dangerous." The naval commanders in Chinese waters have received identical instructions as to procedure, the question of an emergency being left to their discretion. NO FEAR FELT.

No fear is entertained for the safety of the legations at Pekin. European residents, however, are escaping from the capital to the coast. Pekin is silli under control, according to a dispatch to the Morning Post, dated yesterday, but in a very excited state. A thousand foreign guards were garrisoning the legation houses. Six hundred international troops are at fien

THE POWERS ACT.

"The authorities are displaying palpably guilty supineness in dealing with the Boxers, and the Fowers are more and more taking matters into their own hands. The Boxer revolt is spirading, and is rapidly changing its character. The Boxer's size getting arms, preparing to meet force with

"There has been no communication be-tween Pekin and Tier Tsin.

A news agency dispatch from Tien Tsin,

dated yesterday, says:

"The Boxers are still raiding and pillaging over a wide area. They have wrecked
and burned stations at wone Pong and
Tangoo. It has been defined a fastanged
that Mme. Asiler and Mesors, Gesent and
Cades have been murdered. Seeparal Nich
claims to have defeated the Eccers, Miling
50."

The massion reactions. dated yesterday, says:

The morning papers, dealing with the Chinese question, deal with the possible course of the United States. The Daily Mail goes beyond any other in urging the

Mail goes beyond any other in urging the United States to take the lead in intervention, under the caption "McKiniey's Opportunity." The Pekin correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"An imperial decree has been issued, but it is of the same evasive character as the preceding one. Throughout it is apoletic in tone, and virtually gives justification to the Foyers for their recent ontiletic in tone, and virtually gives justifica-tion to the Boxers for their recent anti-foreign and anti-Christian outbreaks. The edict repeats the accusion against native Christians who "joined the Church for their own base ends," and refers to the Boxers as a brotherhood and not as rebeis. It avoids all reference so the murders of missionaries of native Christians, and implies that the destruction of the rall-way and mission property is due to taxway and mission property is due to law-less characters who have joined the Box-ers to profit by the disturbances. The Tien Tsin. Al the children and lactes, except Lady McDonaid, have left the legation. There are the gravest fears for missionaries in outlying parts. They number hundreds, and the stations are

isolated. Concerted actionals impossible." BRITISH TROOPS LANDED. A special dispatch from Shanghal, dated 7:39 P. M. to-day, says the Dowager Em-press has ordered General Neih Si Chong, with 3,000 men, to protect the railroad at

Pekin.

A severe fight, it is added, has occurred with the Boxers, whose ranks include many soldlers from other generals' commands. When the battle ended 200 deed were left on the field. The dispatch goes on to say:
One hundred and eighty British marines,

Pekin.

gether, about 900 British have been land-ed from the fleet, a greater number than have landed from the combined vessels of the other powers. This evidence of Great Britain's inten-

with a machine gun, are about to force a passage from Tien Tsin to Pekin. Alto-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

### SUMMARY OF TO-DAY'S NEWS-

-Fire does considerable damage in Manchester.

-Efforts to make Hon. E. W. Saunders president of the Constitutional Convenn. Several interesting marriages in Rich-

-A travelling man painfully hurt. -Loss and insurance on the fire at the Wheel Company's plant.
-A small boy has his skull fractured.
-Jackson Ward cases taken up.

-Death of Mr. H. G. Cannon. -Striking plumbers make a statement.

-J. W. Lockwood resigns as vice-president of American National Bank.

#### State. -Memorial Day exercises were observed

--Memorial Day exercises were observed at Fredericksburg.

--The Riddick case argued by Mr. Saunders. Mr. Saunders declared the Divina permission idea was an after-thought. The case will probably end to-day.

--The jury in the Gilligan trial has been completed at Isle of Wight Courthouse, and the evidence partially taken. The bloody garments of the slain man ware placed in evidence. An immense crowd.

--Mr. Frank P. Brent, Esq. makes a magnificent memorial address at Gordonsville.

--One of the sick marines at Norfolk

ville.

One of the sick marines at Norfolk dies, giving a more serious aspect to the disease from which a large number of the corps is suffering.

#### General.

-University of North Carolina gradu--University of North Caronna gradu-ates three young ladies.
-Fifty-sixth Congress adjourns.
-Town of Virginia prey to flames.
-Call for meeting of Executive Com-mittee of National Democratic party issued.

issued.
—To revise Philippine tariff. Foreign.

-Foreign troops landed in China. -Kruger says Boers will never sur-

The witness saw tracks in the snow. It was very cold. He wore gum boots. He wanted to get home as his wife was alone, Mr. Lentz then brought matters to a stand-still. Some of the Republicans at-tempted to circumvent him by getting "What broke off your correspondence?" "I saw he was going down instead of up. He fell below my estimation of what Mr. Dick Turner being in Washington. their friends on the Democratic side to offer their bills. Mr. Hay, of Virginia, asked for the consideration of a bill to make Des Moines, lowa, a sub-port of a true man should be REMOVE THE VEIL.

Miss Turner seemed in excellent spirits,

render.

-Refugees are transferred.

-Boxers defeated, it is reported.